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fice.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1907.  
Mr. Cleveland on the Surplus of 1887.  
For the fiscal year ended June 30 last  
the revenues of the government exceeded  
the outgo by the enormous sum of \$87,000,000.  
Twenty years ago the surplus re-  
venues of the government, notwithstanding  
extensive payments on the public debt,  
amounted to something over \$50,000,000.  
Grover Cleveland, then President, thought  
superabundance of revenue so abnormal  
and dangerous that he devoted his entire  
annual message of 1887 to a presentation  
of what he conceived to be the evils of a  
rapidly accumulating surplus and the pro-  
posal of a remedy therefor. From that  
message we reproduce the following per-  
tinent paragraphs:  
"When we consider that the theory of our in-  
stitutions guarantees to every citizen the full en-  
joyment of all the fruits of his industry and en-  
terprise, with only such taxation as may be in-  
evitably required for the support of the govern-  
ment which protects him, it is plain that the  
exaction of more than this is indefensible ex-  
tortion and a palpable betrayal of American  
justice.  
"No condition ought to exist which would justify  
the grant of power to a single official, upon his  
judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or  
revoke to the business of the people in an un-  
usual manner money held in the Treasury, and thus af-  
fect, at his will, the financial situation of the  
country.  
"Of course it is not expected that unnecessary  
and extravagant appropriations will be made for  
the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess  
of revenue.  
"Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this  
needless surplus is taken from the people and put  
into the public Treasury, consists of a tariff or  
duty levied upon imports from abroad, and in-  
ternal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption  
of tobacco and spirits and such liquors. It must be  
conceded that none of the things subject to these  
internal revenue taxes are strictly speaking, neces-  
saries; there appears to be no just complaint of this  
taxation by the consumers of these articles, and  
there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the  
burden without hardship to any part of the people.  
But our present tariff laws, the excises, in-  
equitable, and illogical sources of unnecessary tax-  
ation, ought to be at once revised and amended."  
"The simple and plain duty which we owe the  
people is to reduce taxation to the necessary ex-  
cesses of an economical operation of the govern-  
ment, and to return to the business of the country  
the money which we hold in the Treasury through  
the perversion of governmental powers."  
These observations are as sound and  
sensible now as they were in 1887, and  
they are as applicable to the conditions  
of to-day as to those of twenty years ago.  
We commend them to President Roosevelt  
as supplying some very apt and timely  
suggestions for his annual message of 1907.

A Democratic leader says the party of  
his affiliation must be "neither too radical  
nor too conservative" next year. If  
that means the same thing as the late  
lamented "safe and sane" idea, we fear  
the said leader is not destined to muster  
up any great number of followers.

A Post with Courage.  
We like a man who takes pride in his  
work, who is not affected by that false  
modesty which leads to the hiding under  
bushes of lights which, by rights, should  
be illuminating the dark places in the  
world. Not long ago we had occasion to  
refer to certain near-poets who were  
anxious to have their products appear in  
the public prints, but only on condition  
that their names be withheld. One of  
them, to be sure, presented some reasons  
for anonymity which were interesting,  
though wholly unconvincing, and in order  
to be absolutely fair, we presented his  
side of the matter at issue.  
No such circumspection is necessary in  
the case of Mr. O. S. Saxet, of 1417 Irving  
street northwest, this city. Mr. Saxet  
has that pride of authorship which should  
be a part of the make-up of every self-  
respecting writer. When he produces a  
poem he does not hesitate one moment to  
affix his signature to it, and have name  
and verses appear together in type. He  
has just sent us his latest work, entitled  
"Theodore," which we take great pleas-  
ure in placing before our readers. It fol-  
lows:  
"THEODORE.  
"Unwritten law was born in hearts of yore  
One rule of Washington we now adore  
Your word that quickens his of long ago  
Augments a charm that makes us love you so  
We feel the heat of Washington quite firm  
In news opposing that false kind term.  
While we do not feel it incumbent on  
ourselves to submit an opinion as to the  
merits of the argument which Mr. Saxet  
thus sets forth, we must compliment him  
upon his style, and his complete willing-  
ness to assume responsibility for every  
thought and every sentiment which he ex-  
presses in his verses. We know a great  
many poets who might emulate him in  
both respects with beneficial results to  
themselves and to the public. We com-  
mend him to all our friends, both as a  
fearless, outspoken man and a writer of

verse which is not only pertinent and  
timely in the political circles now con-  
fronting us, but is rhythmical, metrical,  
and wholly poetical as well. We shall be  
surprised as well as grieved if Mr. Saxet  
does not rise to even greater heights in  
the future.  
Mr. Harriman complains that the  
muck-rakers prevented the sale of some  
\$50,000,000 worth of his near-bonds in  
France. Perhaps the traditional French  
ship between that country and this will  
be materially strengthened by this item  
of news.

The Plot Thickens.  
As we pointed out yesterday, it is at  
present impossible to maintain an Ameri-  
can fleet of any size in the Pacific per-  
manently on account of the lack of a  
naval base. To remedy this fatal defect  
in the amazing naval programme of send-  
ing sixteen battle ships to the Pacific, it  
is now proposed to acquire a naval re-  
tardous in Mexican waters, none being  
available on our own coast. The Mexican  
constitution, to be sure, stands in the way  
of this little project, but that, we are  
told, can be readily amended; and we are  
willing, as the story goes, to buy the  
whole of Lower California, if that be nec-  
essary.

"The desire of the administration to  
gain a naval base at Magdalena Bay,"  
says the organ of the naval revolution,  
"is a confession of the weakness of the  
entire plan of basing the larger Pacific  
fleet upon the Western coast of the United  
States." We wonder if the administration  
is really anxious to buy more foreign  
territory. If so, it's a pity there is no  
other constitution than that of Mexico in  
the way.

Is the dispatch of the fleet to the Pacific  
intended, among other purposes, naval,  
political, and spectacular, to demonstrate  
the necessity of acquiring a new naval  
base in Lower California?

By imposing a fine of one and one-half  
million dollars upon the Waters-Pierce  
Oil Company, it is altogether possible  
that Texas merely wanted to impress the  
country with some idea of its own size.  
Rhode Island, for instance, probably  
would have made the fine about 15 cents.

President Oyster.  
With the selection of James E. Oyster  
as president, it is to be hoped that the  
public will observe better team work in  
the school board and in the schools than  
has been in evidence during the past  
scholastic year. Mr. Oyster has shown  
genuine interest in the welfare of the  
schools, and he starts out with a sensible  
view of their present situation, especially  
as regards Supt. Chancellor. Dr. Chan-  
cellor, as Mr. Oyster says, has had a trying  
year, during which the board has, in the  
main, stood by him. As to the future, Mr.  
Oyster thinks that if Dr. Chancellor fails,  
with the board of education at his back,  
"it would be up to us to get another  
superintendent." He believes the present  
superintendent an able man, but "how  
that he has had one year's experience, it  
is all he can reasonably expect as a try-  
out, and it is now up to him to go to  
work and make a success of his position;  
and that is what we expect of him."  
Very frank and businesslike, and right  
to the point. Now for substantial re-  
sults and peaceful progress; we have had  
fireworks enough to last for several years  
to come.

Senator Daniel said two months ago  
that he was hunting a plan upon which  
all Democrats could agree. Apparently  
he is still hunting.

An Anglo-Russian Agreement.  
This seems to be an epoch of good will  
among the nations, in spite of the Jinga  
talk about complications in the far East.  
The world powers seem to be getting  
closer together and working in greater  
harmony, so that it is not surprising that  
much is being said in Great Britain about  
an "understanding" between that country  
and Russia.  
For years the two countries have been  
on unfriendly terms. To Great Britain,  
with her vast interests in Hindustan, the  
Russian Bear has always seemed a men-  
ace, and to Russia, with Great Britain  
following out the policy of Bismarck,  
and standing firm against allowing Rus-  
sia access to the sea through the Darda-  
nelloes, England has always been a nation  
to be circumvented, if possible. But now  
that France has concluded an agreement  
with Russia—presumably with England's  
consent—there seems to be no reason why  
the Anglo-Russian agreement, which came  
so near consummation some five or six  
years ago, should not be concluded. There  
is every economic reason in favor of  
such an agreement. It would be a marked  
step toward insuring the peace of Eu-  
rope, and it would, in these times of un-  
rest and strife, relieve Great Britain of  
much of her anxiety as to the northern  
frontiers of Hindustan.

One point stands in the way, and that  
is the present unsettled state of the Rus-  
sian government. The general public of  
England has condemned the dissolution  
of the Duma, has expressed sympathy  
with the Russian movement for popular  
government, and it holds that an agree-  
ment at this time between the govern-  
ments of Russia and Great Britain would  
be taken as a recognition of the auto-  
cratic rights of the Czar.

The Liberal ministry, at present in power,  
is not outspoken on the subject; it de-  
pends so much on the popular favor of  
the masses that it can hardly afford to  
be especially when it is remembered that  
some offense was taken when the premier,  
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, cried  
"Vive la Duma." As a matter of fact,  
a formal protest against the conclusion  
of any such agreement has been drawn  
and signed by literary men, lawyers,  
philanthropists, ministers, and others.  
The protestants hold that while an Anglo-  
Russian agreement might be a good  
thing, the British government should  
wait until it can negotiate with a con-  
stitutional government in Russia.

The press of England is uniformly  
against these protestants, and the Statist,  
a conservative weekly, characterizes the  
movement as anti-national and unfor-  
tunate. The Statist recalls that the re-  
lations between Russia and England have  
been anything but friendly for over half  
a century; that, indeed, during that period  
they have been often at the snapping  
point, and at all times have stood in the  
way of England's free action in the  
world. It goes on:  
"They have imposed a heavy military burden upon  
the Indian people, and they have induced ad-  
versely the course of events throughout the world.  
Those who drew up and signed this protest  
seem to mean to contend that the government of this  
country ought not to endeavor to get an end to  
so injurious a state of things. Do they, further,  
mean to imply that the government of this country,  
in its relations with other governments, ought  
to be influenced by the real interests of the  
British empire, but rather by the supposed inter-  
ests of foreign peoples? Lastly, are we to under-  
stand that those who drew up and signed this docu-  
ment are not opposed to war as war?"

It is, indeed, hard to conceive of any  
international agreement that would be so  
lateral.

productive of peace of mind, or so far-  
reaching in its influence, as this proposed  
Anglo-Russian agreement. With the  
agreements she has already concluded, it  
would mean that Great Britain had so  
cleared the skies of possible war clouds  
that a great impetus might be given to  
the movement for reduction of arma-  
ments.

An irate Pennsylvania aristo, even this  
late in the day, to say that the capitol  
craft was "just common stealing." And  
still the impression prevails in many  
quarters that it was decidedly uncommon  
stealing.

The State authorities of Kansas have  
ordered the militia into camp at a spot  
utterly inaccessible to horses and bugles.  
What do the officials think the soldiers  
want to wear brass buttons for, if the  
girls cannot drive out and see them on  
dress parade?

Mr. Taft refers to certain strictures  
upon the present administration as "a tis-  
sue of falsehood." He is slowly but surely  
showing fine Presidential form.

The President thinks that the drift of  
the farm boy to the city is a menace to  
the republic. It certainly is a menace  
to the farm.

May was the wettest month of the year  
in Texas, so the weather sharps declare,  
notwithstanding the fact that it was then  
that Houston's new lid was screwed down  
tightest.

A scientist says the black stork is only  
found in Asia. Surely, there must be a  
few in Africa.

A South Dakota widow advertised for  
a wife, stipulating that she must be  
dumb. Doubtless he will find when he  
gets her that she knows some satisfac-  
tory way to express herself.

The announcement has been made that  
the prospective "tossing" crop is to be the  
greatest the South has ever known, as a  
direct result of protective legislation.  
Class legislation, too, isn't it?

The mere fact that English girls ex-  
pect to be winked at with the left eye,  
if at all, spells nothing in particular.  
The question is: Is the soda water prop-  
erly doctored?

A careful retrospective view indicates  
that the obstreperous June weather in no  
manner impaired or damaged the June  
bride crop.

The Hon. Hoke Smith was inaugurated  
in the open air, and he should have for  
some one besides Hoke and the chief jus-  
tice to witness the auspicious ceremony.

English swells are said to wear their  
hair in nets in order to keep the newly  
prescribed crisp in. No wonder the sup-  
fragettes of that land are a stonious lot.

A Kansas City woman sneezed so hard  
in her sweetheart's presence that she dis-  
located her neck. Kansas men are not  
to be sneezed at these days.

A Pennsylvania woman burned her hus-  
band, and then gloated over her deed.  
Roasting is the usual process.

However, Joaquin Miller's candidacy  
for the Senate may be merely a little  
joak.

The new Chinese Minister is said to be  
a fine tennis player. He should have a  
trouble "catching on" to the diplomatic  
racket in this country.

"Schmitz was a king of grafters," says  
a contemporary. A king in the discard  
now, however.

The governor of Tabasco clamors for  
Mexican intervention in Guatemala.  
Looking for a hot time, as usual.

A Chicago woman awakes her husband  
by the back of the neck 2,384 times in ten  
years. The last decade of that fellow's  
life must seem to him like one long-drawn-  
out dream of pink snakes and onion-  
brown alligators.

"Abe" Hummel may or may not write  
a book. There is no doubt about his be-  
ing the custodian of a large collection of  
family skeletons, however.

A scientist has discovered a cheap sub-  
stitute for rubber. The rubber-neck can-  
not be made of cheaper material, how-  
ever.

New York has organized a Society for  
the Spread of Good Manners. Nowhere  
on this earth could such a society find  
a more expansive field of endeavor than  
the metropolis.

BOSTON'S CHEAP GAS.

Southern Coal to Be Used Largely  
In Its Manufacture.  
From the Boston Transcript.  
Cheaper gas, in which Boston is now  
rejoicing, would not have been possible  
had not the cunning brain of man de-  
vised ways to extract useful by-products,  
as well as the gas itself, from the moun-  
tains of coal consumed in the process of  
gas making. Not only coke, a good,  
clean fuel, of which nearly half a mil-  
lion tons is now annually turned out by  
one great gas concern near Boston, but  
coal tar in enormous quantities, has  
helped to bring the day of 8-cent gas to  
Bostonians in this year 1907. The Nova  
Scotia coal from the mines of Cape Bre-  
ton, which is so heavily imported here  
for gas-making purposes, is not com-  
parable as steam coal with the bitu-  
minous fuel of Pennsylvania, Maryland,  
and Virginia. But this Nova Scotia coal  
is peculiarly rich in gas-making power,  
and it yields freely the by-products in-  
dispensable to the profits of the indus-  
try. In this point, those Bostonians  
who have worked so hard to secure a  
cheaper use of cheap Nova Scotia coal in  
Massachusetts are amply justified.  
The high proportion of sulphur in the  
Nova Scotia fuel is, however, a serious  
disadvantage, and will probably veto any  
successful competition of the imported  
article on terms which would give the  
grade products of the American coal  
fields. Because of this large proportion  
of sulphur, coke from Nova Scotia coal  
is not suitable for foundry purposes, and,  
therefore, the greatest of Boston's coke-  
making plants is preparing to bring  
Southern coal in large quantities from  
Virginia. The assembling of the right  
materials from many distant sources is  
one secret of the success of the mighty  
plants of modern industry. Thus, though  
our own foreign deposits are immense,  
American steel mills nearest the ocean  
find it advantageous to import special  
varieties of iron ore from the hills near  
Santiago, Cuba, even across the At-  
lantic, from old Spain.

Near the Top Notch.

A. F. Bloomer, in the Typographical Journal.  
Never has a Washington paper jumped  
into success so quickly as has The Wash-  
ington Herald. In three-quarters of a  
year it has achieved a circulation of 20,000  
—about the top notch in this city. Edi-  
torial paragrapher James B. Nevin is one  
of the most universally copied men in the  
country. Not the least of The Herald's  
attractions is the fact that it will accept  
none but clean advertisements, though the  
advertisers have tried hard to get into its  
columns.

Pins Hope on the Tariff.

From the Charleston News and Courier.  
The hope of the Democratic party is in  
the tariff issue. All other issues are col-  
lateral. On any other issue the party will  
fail.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A FRIENDLY STEER.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
Please accept a little steer.  
You should doff  
Elbow gloves when they grow warm.  
If they heat each pretty arm,  
Take 'em off.  
Do not make a wristlet, love,  
Of your lengthy elbow glove.  
Gloves worn so,  
Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
Far from beautiful appear,  
Don't you know?  
Only use your gloves as such  
And you will oblige us much.  
Wristlets, dear,  
Are all right for winter wear;  
But in summer, I declare,  
They are queer.

Can't Afford Oysters.  
"Why did Rockefeller dodge around so  
to avoid those subpoena servers?"  
"Probably felt that he couldn't afford  
that trip to Chicago."

In Arkansaw.  
"I hear Bill is dead."  
"Yes; but he died happy."  
"It was snakebite, hey?"

On Vacation.  
"Is sweet to watch the wavelets wet  
By brackish sea breeze,  
And for a little while forget  
The ribbon debt."

That's Different.  
"How do you think a profit-sharing  
scheme would strike my employees?"  
"Fine. But stop?"  
"Has it a loss-sharing attachment?"

What's in a Name.  
"We have no todayism in America."  
"Not?"  
"No; we call it respect for the office."

Familiar Twaddle.  
"Yes, sir; an all-wise Providence has  
placed the finances of our nation in safe  
hands."  
"Hello, Dingbat! When did you come  
into money?"

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

WHERE SUCH THINGS BE.

Learned men have found perfection  
On Mars,  
Sort of Eden resurrection,  
Where they're very enterprising,  
Up to every new device,  
Have no popular uprising,  
On Mars.

They build canals capacious  
On Mars,  
With no change of jobs rapacious  
On Mars;  
They just go to work and dig 'em,  
And with politics don't league 'em,  
But for general commerce rig 'em,  
On Mars.

They haven't trusts and corners  
On Mars,  
Nor grow pensive, mourners  
On Mars;  
They've no use for smart muck-rakers,  
Money bets there get no takers;  
Never heard of nature-fakers  
On Mars.

You can't find chronic grumblers  
On Mars,  
There're no kickers and no numblers  
On Mars;  
What they can't help, they don't mind it  
Where there's cure, they fast bind it,  
Lonely, folks on earth would find it  
On Mars.

The Dea.  
Our great Mother Nature had just pro-  
duced a foetus in the shape of a three-  
legged chicken.  
"Ha," said she, with beaming brow,  
"let me hear Teddy Roosevelt call me a  
fucker, now!"

The Whole Thing.  
"I met the yachting party whose ves-  
sel is just out of here in the harbor, the  
other day, at a lunch, and from their  
marvelous tales, I should judge that they  
are active members of the Ananias Club."  
"Shouldn't wonder. I notice that even  
their yacht is lying to."

Reversing the Order.  
"As a hostess, Mrs. Tactless does things  
by contraries."  
"How?"  
"Her champagne is always warm and  
her welcome frigid."

Not the Same Thing.  
He—For a rich girl, Miss Millyuns has  
very little pomp about her.  
She—Good gracious, George, did you  
ever look at her hair?

Manufacturing War Feeling.  
From the Christian Register.  
Every hint of suspicion concerning Ja-  
pan, every surmise about her warlike  
intentions, every suggestion that she is  
preparing to take Hawaii and the Philip-  
pines, is an incitement to war. The  
Spanish war was brought on by just such  
hints to the people, magnified many times  
by diabolical art, until the populace was  
in a state of hysterical excitement, ready  
for war at the slightest provocation.  
Taunts, sneers, innuendoes, and half  
truths may excite suspicion and may  
arouse antagonism of feeling, and cause  
such tension that an outbreak of war is  
a relief. Was unto the men who now  
have even the weight of a belligerent finger  
into the scale when peace and war are  
in the balance?

Modest and Law-abiding Citizen.  
From the New York World.  
John D. Rockefeller cut a delightfully  
modest figure in Judge Landis' court yes-  
terday in Chicago. So far as appeared,  
he was merely a witness answering a  
subpoena like any other witness. He had  
not been excused from attendance on the  
ground of personal convenience; he was  
not represented by a doctor's certificate  
of ill health. Judge Landis had issued an  
order that he should appear to answer  
certain questions, and he appeared. He did  
what the ordinary law-abiding citizen  
would feel compelled to do in the circum-  
stances, which is the more remarkable be-  
cause heads of the Standard Oil have not  
always shown themselves so submissive  
to the law.

Thinks Bryan Would Win.  
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.  
We agree that, if the two tickets next  
year were Roosevelt and Bryan, Bryan  
would win hands down. The third term  
issue would dwarf all other consid-  
erations. It would wreck the Republican  
party, just as free silver wrecked the  
Democratic party.

Another War Scare.  
From the Milwaukee Sentinel.  
A Mrs. Stoum, who commands Co.  
Stoum, of the Thirtieth Cavalry, de-  
clares the Japs are about to throw 60,000  
soldiers into the Philippines. We trust  
Mrs. S. will have the colonel throw them  
out again.

A Muddled Strategist.  
From the New York Sun.  
The accomplished Mr. Loeb talks like  
the chairman of a board of directors.

MEN AND THINGS.

Roosevelt Gift Accepted.

Those in charge of the old Bruton  
Parish Church at Williamsburg, Va., the  
second oldest church in America, have  
accepted the lecture presented by Pres-  
ident Roosevelt, and it will be used to  
support the Bible which was sent over  
by King Edward not long ago. It is the  
work of J. Stewart Barney, of New York.  
Rising from a symbolic base is the angel  
of peace, a draped female form, whose  
upraised hands and folded wings support  
the desk of the lecturer. The figure stands  
on a globe, with one foot resting on  
Great Britain and the other on the  
United States. The globe itself is sup-  
ported by the British lion and the  
American eagle. Between these figures  
is the coat of arms of the English Wash-  
ington family. Each of the three tablets  
at the base of the lectern bears an in-  
scription. On that to the front are the  
words "To the Glory of God." The table-  
t to the right bears the legend "An-  
niversary of the Three Hundredth  
Anniversary of the Permanent Establish-  
ment of English Civilization in America,  
1607-1907." On the other tablet are the  
words "Presented by Theodore Roosevelt,  
President of the United States."

Bruton Parish Church is a reminder of  
the transfer of the seat of government  
from Jamestown, where the first per-  
manent English settlement was estab-  
lished 89 years ago, and the advent  
of which the event celebrated by the  
Jamestown Exposition. The official  
records show that the seat of government  
from Jamestown to Williamsburg in  
1699, "on account of the prevalence of  
malaria and mosquitoes" on the island.  
At Williamsburg, it is said, "the air was  
serene and temperate, and crystal springs  
burst from dry and champagne soil."  
When the church at Jamestown was  
abandoned its font and communion  
service were transferred to Bruton Church,  
the parish of which was established in  
1632. The name was given in honor of  
Thomas Ludwell, who was born at Bruton,  
Somerset, England, and was buried in  
the churchyard. The consecration of  
the restored church will take place in  
October, when President Roosevelt, am-  
bassador Bryce, and the Bishop of London  
are expected to be present.

Williams' New President.  
Harry A. Garfield, who succeeds Henry  
Hopkins as president of Williams College,  
is the oldest son of the late President  
James A. Garfield, and brother of James  
Rudolph Garfield, Secretary of the De-  
partment of the Interior. He was born  
at Hiram, Ohio, in 1881, and graduated  
from Williams in 1895. At present he is  
occupying the chair of politics at Prince-  
ton. The change will not take place un-  
til commencement day next year. Prof.  
Garfield's three brothers all graduated  
from Williams. James Rudolph in the  
same year as himself, and Irwin Mc-  
Dowell and Abram in 1893. The late  
President was himself a graduate of the  
college in 1864, and was on his way to Wil-  
liams to attend the twenty-fifth an-  
nual reunion of his class when he was  
assassinated.

After leaving Williams, Harry Garfield  
took special courses in various other  
schools, among them Oxford, and entered  
upon the practice of law in Cleveland in  
1898, his brother James being his partner.  
He was active in politics, and was largely  
instrumental in bringing about the down-  
fall of Boss McKim about seven years  
ago. He has long been an ardent advo-  
cate of reform in the consular service,  
and he paid many visits to Washington  
in connection with that work. It was in  
December, 1902, that he gave up the pos-  
sibility of law and accepted service with  
the Princeton faculty. The Garfields are an  
old New England family. Edward Gar-  
field, the first, had his name in this  
country, settled in Watertown in 1630.

Brown to Constantinople.  
A deserved promotion is that of Philip  
M. Brown, secretary of the American  
legation in Guatemala and Honduras,  
who is to be secretary of the embassy at  
Constantinople. During the illness of  
Minister Lee, Mr. Brown was in charge  
of the Central American legation. He  
was given a diplomatic appointment to  
Romania some time ago, but the neces-  
sity of remaining in Guatemala City kept  
him in the place, as the State Department  
could not keep it open. He commenced  
his diplomatic career as second secretary  
of legation at Constantinople, under Lloyd  
C. Griscom, seven years ago, so that his  
recent appointment to take him back  
to a post with the duties of which  
he is already familiar.

Wise and the President.  
John S. Wise, who, like Mayor Rey-  
burn, of Philadelphia, has been enjoying  
himself recently by pointing out what a  
dangerous man Theodore Roosevelt is,  
has had an interesting experience. He was  
born in Rio, Brazil, in 1854, while his  
father, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, was  
stationed in that city as United States  
Minister. He was educated at his  
father's home in the Old Dominion, and  
at the Virginia Military Academy, up to  
the middle of 1884, when he left school  
to enter the Confederate army, in which  
he served as a second lieutenant to the  
end of the war. Two years later he  
graduated from the University of Vir-  
ginia. Notwithstanding his birthplace  
and his environment, he early allied him-  
self with the Republican party. Presi-  
dent Arthur appointed him attorney for  
the Eastern district of Virginia in 1887,  
and in the same year he was elected to  
Congress, from the State at large, on the  
Republican ticket. Four years later he  
was a candidate for governor of Vir-  
ginia, and was defeated. In 1888 he re-  
turned to New York, where he has resided  
since.

He has been on intimate terms  
with most of the prominent men of the  
generation, including President Roose-  
velt and former President Cleveland. A  
year or so ago a Philadelphia weekly  
magazine published a series of articles  
written by Mr. Wise, in which he gave  
many interesting reminiscences. He is  
well known as a raconteur.

Whale Lender.  
It is a curious fact that in spite of  
the largeness of the whale-fishing in-  
dustry in this hemisphere, there was much  
larger a few years ago—there has been  
little or no attempt to utilize the skins  
of the whales, which invariably have  
been wasted. The British consul at Chi-  
cago has made a report to his govern-  
ment concerning the whaling industry car-  
ried on by Newfoundland fishermen.  
They have been attempting to make  
whale leather a commercial product, and  
are said to be meeting with some suc-  
cess. The average whale hide covers a  
surface of about 1,200 square feet. A  
square foot of the hide weighs from  
two to five ounces, and is priced as  
high as 25 cents. The leather is very  
tough and is said to have great wearing  
qualities, and, therefore, may be adapted  
to the covering of furniture, luxury tops  
and seats, and also to automobile uses.  
It is also claimed that it may be used  
for foot covering. Leather made from  
the skin of the whale resembles kid,  
and is very fine and soft. It will  
take Eastern dyes, and is to be offered  
to glove manufacturers for making the  
long-sleeved gloves now worn by women.

With T. R. Jr., as Commander.  
From the New York Sun.  
How would it answer to send the Sylph  
around into the Pacific and let the naval  
movement go at that for the present?

THE OPTIMIST.

"Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-  
morrow you die"—that, which has a sur-  
face cheerfulness to it, is after all but  
a pessimistic wall. It runs glibly enough  
off the tongue, but who is there that  
utters it that stays to consider how much  
truth it contains? "To-morrow you die."  
Who is going to assure you of that?  
The strong probabilities are that instead  
of finding rest in the grave to-morrow  
you shall find the day filled with bus-  
tling cares and anxieties, with strenuous  
need for labor and strife, and that  
if to-day has been filled only with eating  
and drinking and making merry, you  
shall find yourself mightily unfit for the  
business you are called upon, by the  
exigencies of living, to perform.

Not all the inspiration that man shall  
find is contained in the living Scriptures;  
and on this very subject I find a pas-  
sage in the Hindu Vedas, written in  
Sanskrit long before the Scriptures we  
accept were known. Hear what the  
ancient philosopher cried:  
"Look to the exhortation of the dawn,  
look to this day,  
For it is life, the very life of life."

"In his brief course lie all the virtues,  
All realities of our existence."  
The bliss of growth,  
The glory of action,  
The splendor of beauty;  
For yesterday is but a dream, and to-morrow  
is only a vision; but to-day, well lived, makes  
every yesterday a dream of happiness, and every  
to-morrow a vision of hope.  
Look well, therefore, to this day.  
Such is the salvation of the dawn!"

That is, I feel, a trumpet-call to the  
duties that lie near at hand; the duties  
that in his public speeches President  
Roosevelt is so fond of emphasizing.  
Nor need we deceive ourselves by im-  
agining that the duties that lie close at  
home are easy of accomplishment. We  
all of us have dreams of the things we  
should like to do; the worlds we could  
conquer had we the opportunity; the  
lives we could save; the heroic deeds  
we could accomplish. But these deeds  
are usually the fruit of that to-morrow  
which so seldom comes.

The fact is as it is stated in the  
Vedas—to-morrow is a